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10	Attorneys for Defendant JAMES ARTHUR RAY	
10	SUPERIOR COURT OF STATE OF ARIZONA	
11	GOVE TEXT OF ALVER A	
12	COUNTY OF YAVAPAI	
	State of Arizona,	CASE NO. V1300CR201080049
13	, D. 1. 100	
14	Plaintiff, vs.	DEFENDANT'S MOTION IN LIMINE RE:
	vs.	RE.
15		PRECLUSION OF LAY WITNESS
16	James Arthur Ray,	OPINION ON ULTIMATE ISSUE
	•	
17	Defendant.	
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20	During witness interviews conducted by attorneys and investigating officials, some	
21	witnesses made statements regarding the ultimate issue in this case - the guilt or innocence of	
22	Mr. Ray as to charges alleged in the indictment. Opinion testimony concerning a defendant's	
23	guilt or innocence is not admissible under Arizona law. This Court must prohibit the State from	

offering testimony from any witness to the effect that they believe James Ray is guilty of the any

or all of the alleged offenses. This request is supported by the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities.

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

Counsel anticipates that, as during pretrial disclosure and discovery, whether elicited or not, testimony from various witnesses be that they believe Mr. Ray is guilty. Specifically, counsel has concerns relating to possible opinion testimony regarding whether Mr. Ray was reckless or negligent and responsible for causing the deaths of the victims. Opinion testimony concerning guilt or innocence, whether offered by a lay witness or an expert, is prohibited by the Arizona Rules of Evidence.

II. ARGUMENT

Testimony that tends to establish a witness's opinion concerning a defendant's guilt, innocence or credibility is generally inadmissible. *State v. Williams*, 133 *Ariz*. 220, 228, 650 P.2d 1202 (1982). Although Rule 704 permits witnesses to offer opinions on ultimate issues, the comment to that rule expressly excludes opinions concerning how the jury should decide the case:

Some opinions on ultimate issues will be rejected as failing to meet the requirement that they assist the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue. Witnesses are not permitted as experts on how juries should decide cases.

Rule 704, Ariz. R. Evid., comment (emphasis added). *See Patterson v. State*, 591 S.W.2d 356, 362 (Ark. 1980) (Rule 704 permits opinion testimony only if it is "otherwise admissible;" testimony about defendant's guilt "is not admissible for any reason" and its admission would constitute error).

In *Williams*, the Arizona Supreme Court held that testimony regarding a defendant's guilt is usually irrelevant and inadmissible under Rules 704 and 701. Rule 701 requires that lay witness opinion testimony be (1) based on the witness's perception and (2) that it assists the trier of fact in deciding issues at trial. 133 Ariz. at 228.

Allowing evidence regarding the ultimate question of the defendant's guilt or

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innocence amounts to error per se and requires reversal. *Bennett v. State*, 794 P.2d 879, 882 (Wyo. 1990). *See, State v. Lindsey, infra.* In *Bennett*, an investigator testified that the defendant was a drug dealer and the source of cocaine purchased by the investigating officers. The court found the investigator's testimony went beyond summarizing his findings to the ultimate conclusion that the defendant was guilty, such a determination is solely for the jury, not a witness, to make. *Id.* at 882. The court held that this "critical" invasion of the jury's function amounted to error per se.

Even expert witnesses cannot offer opinion testimony concerning the guilt or innocence of the defendant. In *State v. Lindsey*, 149 Ariz. 472, 475, 720 P.2d 73 (1986), a psychologist testified about the credibility of the victim's testimony that the defendant had sexually abused her. The psychologist testified that (1) incest victims seldom lie and (2) the victim's conduct was consistent with that of a person "who had been sexually abused by living at home with her father." 149 Ariz. at 475. The Supreme Court found it erroneous to admit either statement. Although expert testimony is sometimes admissible to explain behavioral characteristics which might affect a witness's credibility, the expert cannot testify concerning the accuracy or credibility of a particular witness nor give opinion testimony regarding the defendant's guilt or innocence:

The law does not permit expert testimony on how the jury should decide the case. . . It is not the expert's function . . . to substitute himself or herself for the jury and advise them with regard to the ultimate disposition of the case.

Thus, it would abdicate the jury's function to admit such evidence. *See Stephens v. State*, 774 P.2d 60, 64, 66 & 68 (Wyo. 1989) (allowing jurors to rely on a witness' opinion of the defendant's guilt "would be the ultimate abdication of the function of the jury" and not the type of assistance contemplated by evidentiary rules 702 and 704).

1 III. CONCLUSION 2 Evidentiary rules do not allow opinion testimony by either a lay or an expert witness 3 concerning the defendant's guilt or innocence. The admission of such evidence intrudes on the jury's responsibility and would constitute reversible error. This Court should enter its orders 4 5 precluding admission of such evidence. 6 7 8 DATED: December 23, 2010 9 MUNGER, TOLLES & OLSON LLP BRAD D. BRIAN 10 LUIS LI TRUC T. DO 11 THOMAS K. KELLY 12 13 By: 14 Attorneys for Defendant James Arthur Ray 15 16 COPY of the foregoing mailed/faxed/delivered this 17 23rd day of December, 2010 to: 18 Honorable Warren R. Darrow 19 Pro Tem B Yavapai County Superior Court 20 Verde Valley Judicial District Camp Verde, AZ 21 Sheila Polk 22 Yavapai County Attorney 23 255 E. Gurley Prescott, Arizona 86301 24

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